

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

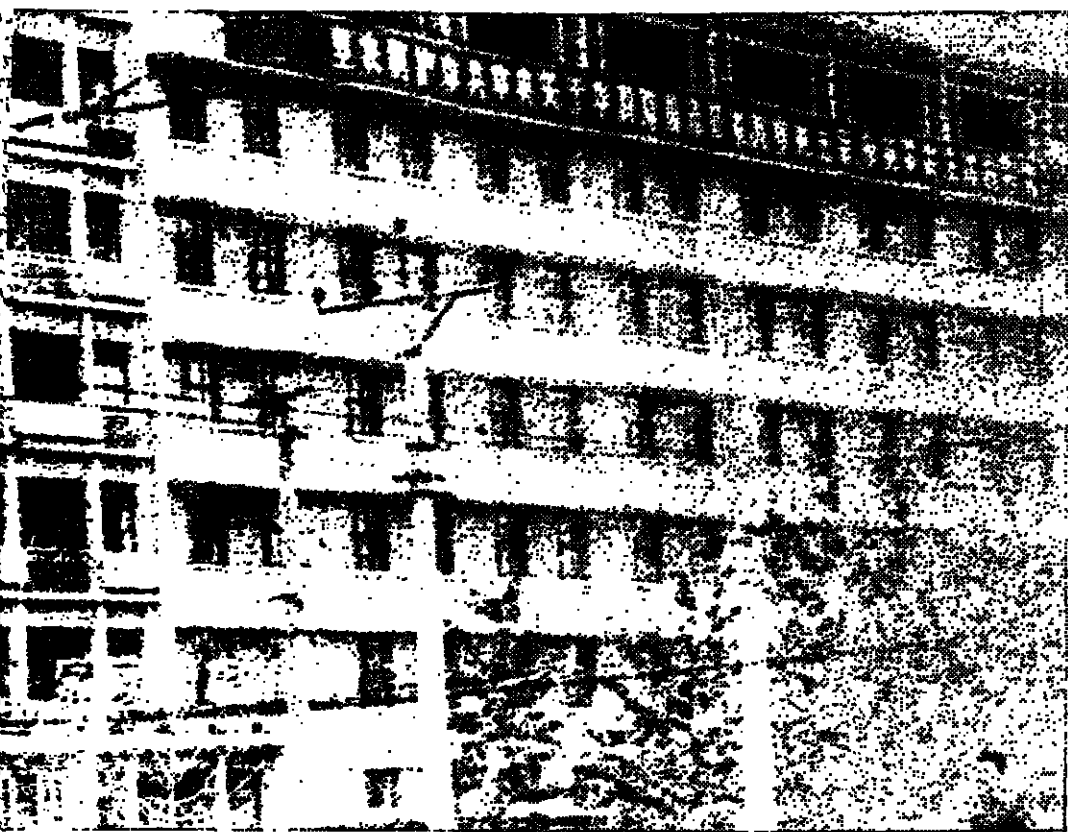
Oct. 29, 1946

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1976

Established 1887

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, showers, temp. 16-18. Friday, showers, temp. 14-16. LONDON: Thursday, showers, temp. 14-16 (57-61). Friday, showers, temp. 14-16 (57-61). NEW YORK: Thursday, temp. 21-25 (70-77). Friday, temp. 21-25 (70-77). NEW YORK: Thursday, temp. 21-25 (70-77). Friday, temp. 21-25 (70-77).

Austria	13.8	London	61.50
Belgium	20.0	Luxembourg	20.00
Denmark	2.50 D.M.	Madrid	2.50 Ptas.
France	100 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	30 N.Kr.
Greece	100 Dr.	Portugal	13 Esc.
India	Rs. 6	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Italy	200 Lira	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Japan	100 Yen	Taiwan	30 Ptas.
South Africa	1.00 Rand	Turkey	1.25 Lira
U.S.	1.00	U.S. Military (EUR)	30.35
U.S.	1.00	Yugoslavia	12 D.



HUA BANNER—A banner on the top floor of a Peking hotel reportedly supports the naming of Hua Kuo-feng to replace Mao Tse-tung as head of party Central Committee.

## Rumors About Minister, Mao's Nephew

### New Arrest Reports Sweep Peking

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Oct. 13.—China's capital was awash with reports and rumors today of further arrests of radicals in the wake of the purge of the widow of Mao Tse-tung and three other radical leaders.

Although the reports of further arrests had a strong undercurrent of logic to them, experienced diplomats here hesitated to accept the validity of the reports until they were supported by more solid evidence.

One of the reasons for the lack of reports about further arrests is that the Chinese rumor mill is working overtime. Now that a large proportion of the people in Peking have heard reports about the purges, many of the rumors, some of them probably true, are reaching foreign ears.

Among those reported to be purged or under detention is Wang Tung-hsing, the official usually referred to as Mao's bodyguard but actually the man in charge of security in the Chung-Nan-Hsi leadership compound in the center of Peking when Mao was alive. Another man said to be under arrest is Mao's nephew, Mao Yuan-hsin, a radical who held a senior post in Liao-ching province and who was believed to have been resident in Peking during the last months of Mao's life.

Two Japanese journalists, citing an unnamed Chinese source, reported that Minister of Culture Yu Hui-yung had been arrested along with 30 to 40 persons who had been caught at a meeting engaged in "forging Mao's will."

The arrest of Mr. Yu and Mao's nephew, like the possible arrests of many other radicals, have the ring of logic in light of the apparent lack of any resistance so far to the purge. However, the sort of overwhelming evidence that backs up the reports of the arrests of the leading four leftists—Chiang Ching (the widow of Chairman Mao Tse-tung), Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hsun-wen and Yao Wen-yuan—is still not forthcoming. Official government spokesmen are replying now with a routine "no comment" to all questions about such matters.

There were also many reports yesterday, some of them emanating from outside of China, of politically connected military movements in the Peking area.

during the last two days. These reports also have an underlying logic, given the fact that the army has played a major and perhaps decisive role in the political upheaval. However, most of these reports were unconfirmed or disproven.

Reports that troops had surrounded Peking University and taken control of some campus buildings were scoffed at by foreign students on the campus who said everything was quiet. A visit to the perimeter of the campus of Tsinghua University,

Hua Kuo-feng, China's new leader, rose quickly from obscurity. Page 2.

### More Unrest Feared

## Thais Bar Vote for 4 Years; Junta to Rule With Assembly

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Thailand's Premier-designate said tonight that it will be at least four years before the first democratic elections would be held and as much as a decade before full democratic rule might be restored in the country.

The announcement was made after days of denials by senior officials of the military junta that seized power in a coup last Wednesday and who had been predicting a quick return to at least a semblance of normalcy.

The disclosure by Thanin Kraivichien of the timetable for the end of the military control was made as the junta clamped a 10 p.m. to 4:30 a.m. curfew on Bangkok tonight amid reports of potential unrest by both leftist students, on the one hand, and senior military leadership on the other.

Thai-Style Democracy  
In a nationwide television and radio broadcast tonight that ended 15 minutes before the start of the curfew, Mr. Thanin noted that what is needed for Thailand is a series of "new steps, long-run and carefully programmed, a Thai-style democracy."

For the present, he said, Thailand would be governed by legislative assembly "appointed from all professions and regions of the country," with the junta, which calls itself the Administra-

where troops were also said to be encamped, unsearched for evidence of unusual activity.

Assertions that unusually large numbers of soldiers were visible on the streets of Peking were incorrect. If anything, the number of troops and security personnel evident on the streets was slightly below normal.

Some analysts were more intrigued by the appearance of direct evidence of a no-nonsense approach being taken by Communist party chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his supporters. A newspaper article pointedly revived an old quotation of Chairman Mao that demands unity and discipline.

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### 4-Hour Turin Strike

#### Protests Austerity

TURIN, Oct. 13 (AP).—A four-hour general strike, called by Turin provincial unions, ended most industrial and commercial activities in this Italian automobile capital today in the first major organized protest against austerity measures introduced by the government last week.

The strike was widespread in the auto industry. Metalworkers at the Lancia car factory blocked the main highway between Turin and Milan for several hours. The commercial sector gave less support to the protest. Three daily newspapers in Turin did not publish.

Under the conditions by which the Rhodesian government expects to work out the constitution with African chiefs and businessmen close to it, the source suggested that Mr. Smith could achieve the kind of majority rule he envisions. The Prime Minister qualifies it as "responsible majority government." The source said this meant government with an important white role.

In Britain, as sponsor of the conference, the Rhodesians are open Oct. 24, fails to invite those Rhodesian blacks ready to negotiate with Mr. Smith. Rhodesia apparently expects to be able (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Crystallized proteins then can be extracted from the homogenized tobacco solution in the same manner as sugar is crystallized from sugarcane and sugar beets. The remaining material then can be reconstituted for use as commercial smoking or chewing tobacco.

At UMBC, scientists Thomas Maraho and Shindown Kung are probing the genetic properties of fraction-1-protein in the hopes of eventually being able to manipulate its genes in a way that would lead to a superior tobacco plant with more easily removable protein. Their efforts are being supported by Department of Agriculture grants totaling \$55,000.

While the scientists have developed no specific plans for ways in which the protein could be used as food, a number of possibilities remain open, such as adding it to foods that are currently lacking in protein or using it in some other form, a gelatin, for example, with artificial flavoring.

However, normal methods of tobacco curing destroy the protein. In the last few years, Dr. Tso has been working on a process known as homogenized leaf curing, in which the tobacco leaf is suspended in a liquid solution rather than hung up to dry.

But when the substance is eaten, according to the Department of Agriculture, "its nutritional value is comparable to milk and surpasses that of soybeans."

Like Soybean Curd  
Tasteless and odorless, the fraction-1-protein from tobacco is stable, easy to store and is so constructed that it can be manufactured in a gel-like form that looks much like soybean curd, a staple food in many countries.

It exists in all green plants and is the key catalytic element in the process of photosynthesis by which plants convert carbon dioxide into food. Of the major crops, however, only from tobacco can fraction-1-protein be easily extracted and crystallized.

When you burn it, it gives off products like cyanide or nitrogen that are not good for you," said Dr. T.C. Tso of the research center.

But when the substance is

## Smith Said To Count On Black Disarray

By Henry Kamm

SALISBURY, Rhodesia Oct. 13 (NYT).—The government of Prime Minister Ian Smith sees little chance that an agreement on an interim government under a black chief minister can be reached at the Geneva conference later this month although it expects most of the principal black nationalist leaders to attend.

According to a government source, the Smith Cabinet holds it more than likely that the talks will stallmate because of "posturing" and mutual "outbidding" by the nationalist spokesmen through demands that the white Rhodesian electorate cannot be persuaded to accept.

In this event, the source said, Rhodesia will propose that other black leaders be invited by the conference chairman, Britain, and that a government be agreed on without the consent of the principal figures of the existing, factionalized nationalist movement. Such leaders, it was suggested, are exemplified by the seven black ministers and deputy ministers who joined the Smith government last April.

Bold Maneuver  
The view put by the government source appears to lend credence to a growing belief by whites and blacks here that Mr. Smith's agreement to the terms for majority rule, negotiated last month by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, was not a "surrender" to world pressure against continued white minority government, as it was generally depicted in the West, but a bold maneuver based on a possibly realistic appreciation of the disunity between the major nationalist leaders.

Such disunity would leave Mr. Smith free to say that his government sincerely wants majority rule within two years, as the agreement with Mr. Kissinger specifies, and that if the militant black nationalist leaders cannot get together to bring it about, other blacks are ready to do so. The black members of government typify Africans pliant to white authority.

The Smith government, perhaps for the first time since it declared itself independent from Britain in 1965, feels that its position can only be regarded as irreproachable by the Western world and deserving of its support.

The support that it expects and feels is due to it under the terms of the agreement negotiated by Mr. Kissinger would consist of an end to economic sanctions if an interim government is established and military support if, as it expects, the negotiations break down and the guerrilla war is intensified.

"We've got to go forward to majority rule," the source said. "We must work out a new constitution. If the nationalists are so divided, there are others who are ready."

White Role  
Under the conditions by which the Rhodesian government expects to work out the constitution with African chiefs and businessmen close to it, the source suggested that Mr. Smith could achieve the kind of majority rule he envisions. The Prime Minister qualifies it as "responsible majority government." The source said this meant government with an important white role.

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LAUGHING ON THE OUTSIDE—A smiling President Ford surrounded by costumed youngsters waving flags of East European countries at a rally yesterday in Yonkers, N.Y.

## President Later Boored in Brooklyn

### Ford Admits East Europe Blunder

By Edward Walsh

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (WP).—President Ford, after a White House meeting where he attempted to pacify ethnic leaders, returned to the campaign trail yesterday and immediately encountered a generally hostile crowd in a heavily Jewish section of Brooklyn, N.Y.

In the White House session, the President acknowledged he made a mistake when he said during last week's televised debate with Jimmy Carter that Eastern European nations are not dominated by the Soviet Union. "The original mistake was mine," the President said. "I did not express myself clearly; I admit it."

Mr. Ford also used the occasion for a sharp attack on Mr. Carter, accusing the Democratic presi-

dential nominee of exhibiting "moral conceit."

At his first campaign stop yesterday at the yeshiva of Flatbush High School, the President was booed and parts of his strongly pro-Israel speech were drowned out by chants demanding that the United States "free Soviet Jewry." Hostile signs were held by some.

• Carter softens attacks on Ford. Page 3.

In the crowd, while others held effigies of Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and shouted "Ford must go" and "Kissinger must go," the President plunged ahead with his speech, at times eliciting polite applause from the modest crowd on a residential street next to the school. But overall it was a bleak beginning to a week in

which Ford strategists hope the President will rebound from his campaign stumbles of last week.

Mr. Ford met with the leaders of ethnic organizations for 45 minutes at the White House and later issued the statement admitting he made a mistake during the debate. He said his position is to recognize that through its military power the Soviet Union does dominate Eastern Europe, but never to "accept or acquiesce in this Soviet domination."

"Any man who seeks to persuade you that I think otherwise is engaging in deceit and distortion," he added.

The President then turned his criticism to some of the former Georgia governor's favorite campaign themes.

Mr. Ford said the voters should ask whether "a man who shows so little appreciation of America's strength, America's respect and America's needs—as my opponent has done in this campaign—should be allowed to guide the fortunes of the most powerful nation on earth."

The leaders of the ethnic organizations, speaking to reporters after the meeting, pronounced themselves satisfied that Mr. Ford's debate statement was merely "a slip of the tongue."

Several also criticized Mr. Carter and said they would work for Mr. Ford.

The President began his two-day campaign trip to New York and New Jersey by flying to Kennedy International Airport, where he was greeted by New York Sens. Jacob Javits and James Buckley and state party officials.

Ford Has More to Spend  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—President Ford had types as much campaign money left to spend in the last five weeks before the Nov. 2 election as Mr. Carter, according to finance reports made public today.

Through Sept. 30, Mr. Ford had spent only \$3.5 million of the \$18 million he is allowed to spend in the general election under federal law. Mr. Carter, however, had spent \$12.5 million of his identical allotment.

That left Mr. Ford with \$14.5 million to spend compared to \$5.5 million for Mr. Carter.

## Syrians Open 2d Front of Offensive

By Henry Tanner

LEIRUT, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Syrian forces supported by artillery and heavy fire from dug-in tanks today attacked Palestinian units defending the strategic mountain towns of Aley and Rhamd Un on the Damascus highway 12 miles east of here.

By nightfall, the Syrians had gained ground near the village of Shannah south of Rhamd Un but were held off outside Rhamd Un and Aley, according to a Palestinian spokesman.

The new drive was seen as part of a Syrian power play using alternately military and political pressures to break the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization under Yasser Arafat and force it to accept a settlement in Lebanon on Syria's terms.

The Syrian offensive forced the cancellation of cease-fire talks among Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese military representatives that had been scheduled to resume this morning at Shatara in Syrian-held territory a few miles behind the battle zone.

Route to Farley  
Palestinian and Arab League delegates going to Shatara from Beirut would have had to cross Aley and Rhamd Un under Syrian shelling and then go through Syrian lines. A U.S. television crew going to Shatara for the expected meeting was pinned down in the shelling near Rhamd Un for more than an hour late this morning.

Yesterday, Syrian forces jumping off from Jemla, 25 miles south of Aley, overran the strategic town of Roum and thus came to within striking distance of the city of Sidon, which is the only remaining supply port for the Palestinians' main force and headquarters in west Beirut.

By taking Roum, the Syrians crossed the last steep foothill that presented the Palestinian with natural defense lines east of Sidon.

The Syrian forces in the Roum area did not advance today, although it was clear that they could have done so. They apparently were content, for the moment, to be within reach of Sidon.

Cutoff Strategy  
The Syrian objective, it seems, is to hem in the Palestinians militarily to the point where political and logistical support from friendly Arab governments can no longer help them defy Syria's wishes.

The Palestinian leaders had hoped to obtain such help at the summit conference which Arab heads of state are scheduled to open in Cairo on Monday.

But the Damascus radio, which is government-controlled, announced today that the Syrian representative at the summit meeting will be Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam. The implication was that President Hafiz al-Assad will not go to Cairo.

Several other Arab heads of state are also likely to stay away, as a result.

Mr. Arafat, who is anxious to attend the summit and put his Palestinians' case before the Arab leaders, probably will have to renounce plans to go because there is no safe way for him to reach Cairo from west Beirut.

He does not want to travel through Syria. And Israeli patrol boats have been intercepting vessels in international waters off Sidon, the only port at his disposal.

Today's canceled cease-fire (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Tobacco Is Good... If Eaten

By Bart Barnes

CATONSVILLE, Md., Oct. 13 (WP).—In experiments here and at the Department of Agriculture's research center in Beltsville, Md., scientists are extracting a high-grade protein from tobacco leaves that has the potential to become an important source of food.

"It's as good for you as milk," said Dr. Martin Schwartz, dean of science at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC), gazing at a test tube of white protein crystals that were once tobacco.

Puffing casually on a cigarette, Dr. Schwartz also observed that the protein, called fraction-1-protein, is hazardous when smoked in tobacco despite its potentially high nutritive value if extracted and eaten.

"When you burn it, it gives off products like cyanide or nitrogen that are not good for you," said Dr. T.C. Tso of the research center.

But when the substance is

crystallized proteins then can be extracted from the homogenized tobacco solution in the same manner as sugar is crystallized from sugarcane and sugar beets.

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But when the substance is



LEBANON AGAIN—A Palestinian guerrilla firing a heavy machine gun at Syrian troops yesterday near resort town of Bhamd Un where Syrian units were reported attacking.



## Waldheim Set To Run Again For UN Chief

### Rejects U.S. Charge Over Hiring Policies

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 13 (UPI)—Kurt Waldheim, under attack by the United States for yielding to "crude pressure" in UN hiring policies, has announced his candidacy for a second term as secretary-general of the world organization.

Causing little surprise, Mr. Waldheim announced yesterday a day after his personnel policy was attacked by a U.S. delegate in the General Assembly's Administrative and Budgetary Committee—that in response to the unanimous endorsement of the Organization of African Unity, he would stand for another term.

His first five-year term expires Dec. 31. Before then, the Security Council must agree on a nominee to recommend to the General Assembly for appointment as UN chief executive.

**Veto Possible**

Although Mr. Waldheim, 57, appeared to have no opponent, his nomination could be vetoed in the council by the United States, China—at best lukewarm toward him—the Soviet Union, Britain or France.

Mrs. Erica Poston, a member of the New York State Civil Service Commission who is a U.S. delegate to the assembly, told the 145-nation administrative committee Monday that the UN staff had gained a "negative image" due to hiring policies in which Mr. Waldheim yielded to "crude pressure" from governments, contrary to stipulations of the UN Charter.

Through his spokesman, Mr. Waldheim rejected the U.S. allegations yesterday but said that he would provide a "detailed answer on this very complex and long-standing problem" to the committee "in due course."

## Williams vs. Foot Labor Moderate in Britain To Test Party Left Winger

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—In a move to reduce left-wing influence in the Labor party, Education Secretary Shirley Williams today announced she will challenge Michael Foot for the deputy leadership of the party.

The U.S.-born Mrs. Williams, 46, has been under mounting pressure to run for the moderate wing of the party, which was determined to field a candidate against Mr. Foot, the most prominent left-winger in the Labor Cabinet.

Even if Mrs. Williams loses the

## Israelis Cut Off Roads to Town In Land Squabble

TEL AVIV, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Authorities have imposed travel restrictions on Kiryat Arba, the Jewish settlement near occupied Hebron, Army roadblocks cut off main roads leading to and from the community yesterday.

Witnesses reported that 30 busloads of militant Gush Emunim supporters headed from Jerusalem to Kiryat Arba were stopped by an army roadblock on the Hebron road. They returned to Jerusalem quietly.

Hebron remained under curfew, but authorities said it would be lifted gradually by next Sunday. The curfew followed bitter Jewish-Muslim strife in the town a week ago.

Military sources said the travel restrictions on Kiryat Arba took effect yesterday morning. Residents need permits to leave town.

A fiercely nationalist movement, Gush Emunim, advocates the annexation of lands Israel captured in the 1967 Middle East war and large-scale Jewish settlement in occupied territory.

election, which is expected in about 10 days, she will be regarded as a front-runner for the party leadership in a few years' time. With Margaret Thatcher leading the opposition Conservatives, Britain may then have a woman at the head of both main parties.

In persuading a reluctant Mrs. Williams to run, the moderates defied Prime Minister James Callaghan, who had wanted Mr. Foot to be returned unopposed as deputy to present a united front in Britain's economic difficulties.

**Personal Following**

Hardline left-wingers form about a third of the 313 members of the Parliamentary Labor party who will elect the new deputy leader. But Mr. Foot has a considerable personal following outside the left.

The present deputy, Edward Short, has retired from active politics. Mr. Short lost his job as leader of the house (parliamentary business manager) to Mr. Foot when Mr. Callaghan took over as Prime Minister in April.

At the Labor party's annual conference two weeks ago, Mrs. Williams vigorously defended government spending cuts in the face of harsh criticism from left-wingers.

Mrs. Williams was born in the United States and came to England as a child. She was the first woman president of the Oxford University Labor Club and entered Parliament 13 years ago. Until a month ago, she was secretary for prices and consumer protection.

## 172d SALT Meeting

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators today held their 172d plenary meeting at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

## Dublin Court Jails Political Leader of IRA

### O'Connell, Ex-Chief Of 'Provos,' Is Defiant

DUBLIN, Oct. 13 (UPI).—David O'Connell, 32, vice-president of the Provisional Sinn Fein, political wing of the militant faction of the Irish Republican Army, was sentenced today to 18 months in jail for membership in the outlawed IRA.

The sentence was made retroactive to July 21, the date of his arrest.

O'Connell, former leader of the Provisional IRA, refused to plead. He said the court knew that Irish republicans did not plead to political charges in the court, which does have a jury.

In an unsigned statement, O'Connell said a police superintendent's sworn statement that he believed O'Connell was an IRA member was not the kind of testimony that is recognized internationally or in any other Irish court as admissible evidence. The statement was based on suspicion, he said.

Before sentence was passed, O'Connell said that the charge against him was politically motivated and was against all tenets of law. It meant that a person could be arrested, tried and convicted on suspicion, he said.

Earlier, a charge against O'Connell of obstructing a policeman and assaulting him was dismissed by the special court.

**9 Sentenced in U.K.**

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Four Protestants who bombed a London pub where Irish Republican Army sympathizers were thought to meet received jail sentences ranging from 10 to 15 years yesterday.

Five persons were injured in the blast last December in Mullighan's bar in Kilburn, a London suburb where many Irish workers live.

The judge, Sir Ralph Cusack, told the four, who were convicted of conspiring to cause explosions: "It should be clearly understood whatever political, religious or social feelings people may have, a crime of vengeance is not allowed."

In Birmingham, 10-year prison terms were given to five more members of an IRA cell which planted 26 bombs in the West Midlands in 1974. They were found guilty on conspiracy charges.

Nine companions were imprisoned last year. Police are still searching for one of the bombing campaign leaders, identified as John Callaghan. They believe he may have taken refuge in Rhodesia or the Irish Republic.

## Press Is Rebuked By Mrs. Gandhi

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that it was more important for a country to "survive and prosper" than to have a free press.

Defending newspaper restrictions in India, Mrs. Gandhi said here that "freedom of the press does not mean that you can disrupt a country," adding that the only people affected adversely by the state of emergency in India were "anti-social elements."

Mrs. Gandhi is on a three-day state visit to Tanzania.



**SWEPTING UP**—A Thai Army trooper cleaning up rubble at Thammasat University in Bangkok yesterday, a week after a police-student battle left 49 persons dead. The university has since been closed by new military regime.

## Thais Bar Vote for 4 Years; Junta to Rule With Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)

must emphasize long-run education and training in democracy for the people," Mr. Tharnin declared in a speech which came as a substantial surprise. Only this afternoon, at the first news conference granted by the junta, Gen. Kriangkarn Chamand refused to speculate in any manner on the timetable for a return to democratic rule.

The announcement of the curfew and the sudden exile to Japan of Gen. Witthorn Yasawas, deputy chief of staff of the army, came at the end of a day filled with rumors that spread near panic through wide segments of the population.

The most serious rumors seemed to be that leftist students engaged by the brutality of the police action last Wednesday at Thammasat University that left more than 40 dead, hundreds wounded and 3,000 jailed, planned to kidnap scores of young students from the grade schools and high schools that reopened throughout the city today.

Thailand's Internal Security Operations Command and some Western intelligence agencies also had reportedly been receiving word that some of these leftists had planned terrorist actions tonight in Bangkok.

Tomorrow is the third anniversary of the October, 1973, revolution in which students overthrew the dictatorship of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn and established a democracy. It was the return of Marshal Thanom from exile last month that triggered the student demonstrations which gave the military at least the excuse to seize power again last Wednesday.

The anniversary of the October revolution is an opportunity for leftist demonstrations in Bangkok and military officials clearly fear a greater effort this year as a result of their actions last week.

**Real Power**

Gen. Kriangkarn is listed as number-three man on the junta, but he is believed to be the real power on the body headed by Adm. Sa-Ngud Chaloraya.

It was Gen. Kriangkarn who reportedly forced Gen. Witthorn into exile. The exile and the earlier denunciation to the reserves of Gen. Chalarat Hiranyastri are believed to have broken the back of any potential "coup within a coup."

The junta has been growing and changing throughout its initial days since it was hastily pasted together last Wednesday afternoon. Nevertheless, a number of factions within the military—particularly those allied with certain rightist, military-oriented politicians—have never been brought into the junta itself and it was from these individuals that a counter-coup was feared.

## U.S. Offers Concussion Bomb, Secret Scanner to Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

with other anti-personnel weapons, the film's narrator says.

"It does interesting things to mechanical parts and people. The blast builds up pressure... We tested it on sheep placed in fox-holes and found their innards burst," the film, which was shown in 1972, says.

**Minefield Paths**

There are no jungles in the Mideast, but the fuel-air explosive could be used to detonate an enemy minefield, making a safe path through the mines as well as against equipment and personnel.

The FLIR (forward-looking infrared) heat-sensitive system is like a television camera that can see at night.

Objects show up on a screen, defined by the heat they are giving off, which is picked up by the camera. FLIR was initially developed for use in aircraft but now can be used by ground troops as well.

The quantity of these new weapons that Israel will get could not be determined. The total cost of the new items is \$100 million to \$150 million.

The fuel-air explosive is one of a family of bombs called cluster bomb units (CBUs). In the past, Israel has been allowed to purchase some less powerful CBUs, but only with the restriction that the weapons not be used against civilian populations.

Sources said that another item in the new equipment that Israel will get is more than 120 M-60 tanks.

**Peres on Commitment**

TEL AVIV, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres today shrugged off charges that politics were behind the latest U.S. arms commitment to Israel.

"It was what we asked for and I am satisfied with it," he told reporters during a tour of Beit Sabur, an Arab village in the occupied West Bank of Jordan. Asked about the timing of the

## The Rise of Chairman Hua

### New Chinese Leader's Path To Top Shrouded in Obscurity

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Shortly after Hua Kuo-feng was unexpectedly named Premier and first vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist party last spring, a U.S. correspondent visiting China asked his guide if he knew anything about Mr. Hua's background. No, the guide replied, shaking his head, and neither did any of his friends. Mr. Hua's name was not exactly a household word in China.

It will be now.

Mr. Hua's selection yesterday as chairman of the party, succeeding the late Mao Tse-tung, makes him the most powerful man in a country of 850 million people.

As party chairman and reportedly also as chairman of the party's military commission as well as Premier, Mr. Hua holds an unprecedented combination of posts in the party, government and army. No other Chinese leader, including Mao, ever managed to accumulate so many posts.

Oddly, Mr. Hua also apparently retains earlier positions he had held on his way up—minister of public security, first party secretary of Hunan Province and political commissar of the Canton military region.

His appointment as party chairman was an extraordinary rise from having been a relatively obscure provincial administrator only five years ago. In a country where politics is veiled in virtual secrecy and events seem to unfold in bizarre patterns, Mr. Hua's emergence at the pinnacle of power is one of the most remarkable of all developments in China.

How he did it, or whether his elevation was carefully engineered by powerful supporters, are questions at which analysts can only guess.

**Lacking in Charm**

Mr. Hua's claims to office are not readily apparent. He has no body of writings or doctrine such as Mao's; no history of military exploits like those of the late Marshal Lin Biao; and no personal charm like that of the late Premier Chou En-lai.

He is a representative of the new generation of Chinese leaders who have made their way up in the vast bureaucracy established after the Communists came to power in 1949 and especially those party leaders who gained prominence during or after the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s.

In his few public statements, Mr. Hua has clung to a careful centrist stance, echoing the radical rhetoric of this year's anti-rightist campaign, but stressing the moderate themes of party unity, study, discipline and production. Analysts sense that his politics are pragmatic, like those of Chou, but he has made an effort to avoid antagonizing either the far left or the far right.

In his earlier career there is evidence that he may have come to the favorable attention of both Mao and Chou, though for different reasons. Among analysts who practice China-watching, it is widely believed that Mr. Hua was a compromise choice, acceptable to both the so-called "radicals" and to the "moderates." But a close relationship with Mao or Chou would certainly have helped.

**Heavy Ascent**

Like most Chinese leaders who have risen to power after the Cultural Revolution, almost nothing is known about Mr. Hua's personal background. When he gave his first public speech last February, at a banquet in Peking for former President Richard Nixon, Mr. Hua displayed the heavy accent of Shanxi Province in China's northwest.

He appears to be in his late 50s. Officials have never disclosed when he was born or what kind of family he came from. Nor is anything known about his education or whether he ever served in the Red Army.

The Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan claim to have a record of Mr. Hua dating from 1947, when he was said to be the Communist party secretary of Chiao-cheng County in Shanxi, an area of heavy fighting in the 1940s.

The first confirmed record of Mr. Hua came in 1965 when he wrote an article for the party theoretical journal Hsueh-Hsi. It identified him as secretary of the party committee of Hsiankung District in Hunan Province, where Mao's native village of Shaoshan is situated.

The article, "Fully Study the Dynamic Situation of Various Rural Strata," fervently supported Mao's call for the time for rapid collectivization of agriculture, a call opposed by some other senior party leaders. Mr. Hua bragged that his district had already collectivized 11 per cent of its peasant families.

**Promoted to Peltiburo**

It was the first sign of Mr. Hua's later close connection with agricultural developments. Later, when he was promoted to the Politburo in 1973, he seemed to specialize in handling agricultural matters.

Last year, Hua delivered the key address to a nationwide conference on agricultural mechanization and learning from China's model farm unit, Tachai.

After his initial article in Hsueh-Hsi, Mr. Hua's career seemed to blossom. In 1966, he was elected to the Hunan party committee and in 1968 was made vice-governor of the province—job that actually made him the nominal governor was an ex-officer in the Kuomintang, the party of the late Sun Yat-sen.

At the time, Mr. Hua must have had frequent contact with Chou, who was premier of the state council responsible for national administration. Mr. Hua probably also formed connections with one of Chou's closest associates, Li Hsien-nien, China's chief economic expert.

Unlike many provincial bureaucrats, Mr. Hua benefited from the Cultural Revolution that Mao launched in 1966. Although there is fragmentary evidence that he came under some attack by Red Guards, in 1967 he was named deputy director of the preparatory committee that set up a revolutionary committee in Hunan and was elected to the central committee at the ninth party congress.

In 1970, in another major step up the bureaucratic ladder, he was made first secretary of the Hunan Province party committee.

**Syrian Units In New Drive**

(Continued from Page 1)

talks were to be held at the request of Hassan Sabry al-Kholi, the Arab League's mediator. After the last session, on Monday, Mr. Kholi announced that the negotiators—who are middle-ranking military officers—had agreed on a wide range of practical details concerning a general cease-fire in Lebanon and a subsequent withdrawal of rival armies.

Mr. Kholi's method of seeking agreement on technical details and leaving broad political questions for later discussion, is understood to have displeased the Syrian negotiators.

The Syrian representatives adhered to their basic demand that the Palestinians withdraw their military forces within 10 days from all the positions they have occupied since the start of the 18-month-old Lebanese war and that they recognize Syria as the role of an enforcer of law and order in Lebanon, military sources said today.

When the Palestinians raised these demands, the Syrian Army moved again, forcing the cancellation of the talks.

**Egypt, PLO Complaints**

CAIRO, Oct. 13 (AP).—Egypt and the PLO have denounced Syria's latest offensive in Lebanon. Egyptian Foreign Minister Imad Fahmy described it as a "flagrant challenge to Arab law and heads of state" scheduled to meet here in the summit conference on Lebanon.

The semi-official daily Al-Ahram said that Egypt expects Syria to launch an all-out offensive against the Palestinians on Saturday, 48 hours before the summit is due to start.

Mr. Arafat of the PLO, in message to other Arab leaders, urged them to take prompt action to halt Syria's new offensives which he said is designed to confront the Arab summit conference with an impasse preventing from taking steps to solve Lebanese civil war," according to Egypt's Middle East News Agency.

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## Winter Will Be Test

### Some Friulians Brave Risk of More Quakes to Stay Put

By William Tuohy

VERONA DEL FRIULI, Italy, Oct. 13.—At 10 o'clock at night, houses around here are empty and dark. But in a garage along the road a naked bulb glows. Inside the garage, 41-year-old Rosal sits at a table with his family and a neighbor couple. They are the only people left in the immediate area. "Welcome," he says to a visitor, handing a bottle of a local white wine and pouring a round.

The first big earthquake in the area crushed many of our houses, Rosal said. "This second one, September crushed most of the ones that were left standing. It was worse for many of us in the high, it crushed our spirits. The house looks black but, for the time being, we in this house are staying."

Less than a third of the inhabitants of this once-lovely town, Rosal leveled by the two earthquakes, remain. And no one seems under a roof anymore. Although the Rosals live in a two-story house may collapse, the family—Mr. Rosal, his wife, Marianna, 35, their 10-year-old son, Giuseppe, and 4-year-old daughter, Olivia, along with Mrs. Rosal's aged mother—all sleep in a tiny house trailer parked outside.

**Trailers Lent**  
The trailer is one of hundreds sent by dealers throughout northern Italy to provide shelter for the people who have chosen to remain behind in Friuli.

"This winter will determine the future of our region," said Mr. Rosal, bundling up in his sweater against the chill and taking a sip of wine. "If the earth remains quiet, people will come back. Otherwise, Friuli will become an abandoned place. And that would be a national tragedy."

On May 6, a massive earthquake shook the Carnic Alps of northern Italy and the Tagliamento Valley, the heartland of Friuli, killing nearly 1,000 people. But the Friulians returned to their communities and began the arduous task of clearing the rubble and rebuilding—despite the aftershocks that occurred almost daily.

In most earthquake zones major tremors are followed by a gradually diminishing series of aftershocks. But in mid-September, over a period of three days, Friuli was rent by two major additional quakes. Many of the houses, churches and public buildings that had been still standing collapsed. An exodus of terrified villagers began.

**Area Hit Again**  
[Two relatively strong earth tremors shook the Friuli region today, one of them causing walls damaged by previous tremors to collapse, United Press International reported. No injuries were reported.]

Now most of the residents have been evacuated to seaside resorts where rooms have been requisitioned by the government. Some residents commute by day to the Friuli area to look after their fields and flocks. Those who remain overnight stay in tents or trailers.

One of the more staggering effects of the quake is the loss of the churches, public buildings and historic centers of the small towns that gave the Friuli region its distinctive character.

In nearby Vetzene for instance, a team of restorers had erected scaffolding around the cathedral to repair the May damage. But the Sept. 15 quake collapsed the church walls, leaving only the skeletal metal scaffolding standing.

The centuries-old stone walls of the town also tumbled down in September. "Five hundred years of history," lamented a boy named Cirillo. All just lying there.

"This kind of loss is terribly depressing," said Mr. Rosal. "So much of our cultural heritage has been destroyed. The main thing is to get through the winter."

"I myself am looking after my own dairy cattle. We must not let the chain of life be broken."

**Bones Gone For Good**  
About 100,000 people were made homeless by the quakes. Some of those who died have gone for

**French Hold Suspect in Bank Tunnel Raids**

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP).—Police have arrested a 40-year-old auto mechanic, trying to cash bonds at were stolen from a Paris bank by a sewer-drainage gang the gang responsible for the robbery of the century in Nice 1964, in which at least 1 million was taken.

Police said today that the suspect, Raymond Erissac, was seen in a Paris post office on Friday when a postal clerk told that the serial number of the bonds corresponded to use on a list of stolen securities. (He said they believe the suspect did not participate in the robbery but was part of their cleanup operation.)

**Nobel Peace Prize Due**

SLO, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—The name of the Nobel Peace Prize 1976 will be named here on day, Tim Grev, director of Norwegian Nobel Institute, announced.

good; others are undecided about returning. In Lignano, a resort area on the Adriatic Sea, 60-year-old Pietro Mardero said he had worked for most of his life to buy land and build a home in Friuli.

"Coming here was the most painful trip in my life," he said. "The aftershocks never left us in peace and, as we found out in September, a new killer could come anytime."

"We Friulians were always useful to others but now we are a weight on the nation and we do not like this feeling. I would like to go back, but I think I am too old."

Osvaido Berti added: "I spent 27 years working to save money to buy my house. All that is left in the basement. I don't feel up to starting all over again."

**Housing Problem**  
Prefabricated houses are being built and many believe they are the key to solving the housing problem here.

"By next March, we hope to have 30,000 units constructed in 140 communities," said an aide to Special Commissioner Giuseppe Zamboni in Udine.

The government's slowness in providing emergency housing has come under criticism here. The authorities in Rome have belatedly announced a special tax on automobiles to raise money for Friuli relief.

In the countryside, to which many have fled, other Friulians show stoicism and courage. "When my roof came down in May," said 51-year-old Santo Patat in Gemona, "I put it up again. It came down again in September and I'm going to put it up again. I'll give up only when I'm swallowed up by the earth—me, my wife and my animals."

© Los Angeles Times.

**U.S. MPs Sent to Area**

STRASBOURG, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—European parliamentarians concerned by Common Market plans to rebuild quake-stricken regions of northern Italy, are sending two British MPs on a fact-finding tour of the area.

Conservative MP Lord Bessborough, who visited the Friuli area after the first quake in May, said yesterday he would return to the region this week with Labor MP Tam Dalyell to see how the European Economic Community should spend a proposed 50 million units of account (\$70 million) in emergency relief.

**Red Cross Asks Funds**

GENOVA, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The League of Red Cross Societies appealed to its members today to help finance an aid program for the Friuli victims.

**IT FIGURES—**  
A coffeehouse in Fischbachau, Bavaria, has a coffee mill museum. The owner has 200 models from all over the world on display.



### Canadian Defense Minister Resigns Over Language Dispute

OTTAWA, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Defense Minister James Richardson resigned from the federal Cabinet today, citing policy differences over French language rights in the Constitution and the government's controversial bilingual program.

"I want to speak openly and frankly to Canadians about the Canadian Constitution without the restraints imposed upon a member of the Cabinet," Mr. Richardson said.

"I am opposed to placing additional French language rights in the Canadian Constitution under a perpetual Quebec veto, at least until the government's bilingual program proves to be workable and more widely acceptable," he said.

Mr. Richardson, who served

eight years in the Cabinet, said that the timing of his announcement was "determined by the Prime Minister (Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who refused to accept the resignation which I submitted to him in writing on Oct. 8.)"

"Because of the urgency of speaking out before the next federal provincial conference, at which time Canada's future could be irreversibly shaped, I felt compelled to resign without being delayed further," he said.

### NATO Sees Gain in Holding Down Pollution of Air

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13 (UPI).—A survey of air pollution among NATO member states shows a marked improvement in recent years, a U.S. expert reported today.

Russel Train, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, announced the findings to a plenary meeting of NATO's Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society at NATO headquarters.

Mr. Train said results of tests in 75 cities of more than 600,000 population showed decreasing air pollution in 47 cases, no increase in pollution in another 27 and only one instance where pollution increased over the analysis period.

The pollutants were predominantly sulphur dioxide and particulate matter, the report said. But some of the analyses showed trends for carbon monoxide, oxides and nitrogen oxides.

The findings came from the second follow-up of an air pollution pilot study launched by the NATO committee at its inaugural meeting in December, 1969.

### As Grain Shipments Continue

### U.S. Sailors Ashore in Odessa Are Problem for Authorities

By David K. Shieler

ODESSA, U.S.S.R. (UPI).—The U.S. ships that have been bringing grain here from the United States have also brought some troubles according to Soviet maritime officials—namely, curfew violations, drunkenness, vandalism, fist fights and black marketeering by some U.S. seamen. The officials hasten to add that to catalogue the ills makes things seem worse than they really are, especially in a city used to sailors. Odessa, on the Black Sea, has been a port since the times of the caesars. Some of its streets are paved with the ballast of old sailing ships. It understands sailors who have spent a long time at sea.

"We understand. We don't approve, but we understand," said Capt. Aleksei Peshkov, the chief supervisor for Odessa of the Soviet agency Infield, which handles foreign ships and crews. "This isn't a problem," he said. "These are episodes. A problem is big, like the cold war or the arms race. These are just events."

Capt. Peshkov, who spent 10 years on Soviet merchant ships, sat in his small dockside office and approached the question of Americans' behavior with a blend of concern and humor. He did not shrink from discussing the difficulties, but he tried to stress the good relations with the U.S. captains, the shipping companies and the bulk of the sailors.

Some seamen lose their shore passes—issued by Soviet authorities and equivalent to visas—but this is not awful, he said. Many return late to their ships, violating the midnight curfew imposed on them by the Soviet government.

"Many of them drink more than they can take," Captain Peshkov said, smiling. "We say a drunk man is a dangerous man, and here anything can happen." Drunkenness itself is not exactly a rare disease in Soviet society, and wobbly Americans could presumably mingle nicely with wobbly Russians on most streets at night.

But the vodka has had more serious consequences, Capt. Peshkov reported. Last winter, he said, a U.S. radio operator returned to his ship drunk, fell overboard and drowned. U.S. officials confirmed the report.

Furthermore, some drunken sailors have become violent. "They break glass, they break windows and they break our people—that is the worst," he remarked.

Both Capt. Peshkov and Vladimir Popov, assistant manager of Infield, reported a good deal of illegal money-changing and trafficking in foreign goods by sailors. In Odessa, as in other Soviet cities frequented by Westerners, an underworld class of slick operators known in Russian slang as "fartsovashchiki" has thrived,

### Satan Is Blamed

### By Pope for the Church's Crisis

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI said today that the identity crisis from which the Roman Catholic Church is suffering may be the work of the Devil.

The Pontiff, whose past references to the Devil were received with incredulity by some Catholics, departed from the prepared text of an address at his weekly general audience to blame Satan for the church's problems.

"One notices that our ecclesiastical field is affected under many respects by uncertainty," the Pope, 79, said. "Look what a scourge has been sent to us, not by the Lord, but perhaps by His enemy, the Devil."

"But... don't we know who we are? Don't we know where we are heading? Haven't we learned anything from the catechism and all the sacraments we have received?"

It was the Pope's first public reference in some time to the Devil, whom contemporary Catholic theology has tended to play down or explain away.

### Snowstorm in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UPI).—A heavy storm dumped several inches of snow on the Soviet capital yesterday, sending snowplows into action for the first time this season.

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## Arms and the Election

Did Mr. Ford have anything else in mind but domestic politics when he announced that the United States was providing Israel with certain electronic military equipment not made available before? We wonder. Certainly there is no certifiable military requirement being served. Indeed, with the Arabs still split up, down and crossways over Lebanon and with Israel already armed as it has not been in its whole history, it can fairly be said that Israel has never been more secure. Why then the new arms decision? By trying, in the foreign policy debate a few nights earlier, to cover up his poor record on the Arab boycott, the President had angered a good number of Jewish voters. The Israeli foreign minister hove into view and the White House evidently thought to recapture lost political terrain by coming on strong in the matter of supplying Israel with some of the most advanced and sophisticated items in the U.S. arsenal. One can guess that the Israelis were not unaware that Mr. Ford's political vulnerability of the moment could have its uses to them.

And what is so wrong, you may well ask, with supplying new types of sophisticated arms, and with advancing delivery of other items already ordered, to a friendly state? In the absence of a demonstrated military need—and there is none—the supply of arms ought to be linked to a well-considered diplomatic strategy and not just done for domestic political advantage at a tight moment in the campaign. Arms are a carrot and the withholding is a stick, to induce the recipient to move in a certain diplomatic direction. The Ford administration applied carrot-and-stick leverage well in bringing about the Sinal disengagement agreement last year. The Israelis screamed at the method then but they are deeply gratified by the result now. Mr. Ford, by giving a green light on certain supply decisions without exacting a price, has thrown away a bargaining chip and thereby inhibited in some degree the diplomacy of the next administration, perhaps even his own.

It is particularly worrisome that the arms race in the Mideast has firmly turned the corner from quantitative to qualitative. With each new procurement the combatants' capacity to do each other fearsome harm is enhanced. So, too, their fear that the other side is acquiring an advantage psychological if not military, and so, too, their determination to acquire equipment and weapons to compensate for the newly perceived disadvantage. It will not be long, we predict, before some of the United States' Arab friends come to it with a request to supply them with the means of countering the new material being provided to Israel. The Ford administration has been rightly criticized for fueling an arms race, or several arms races, in the Mideast. U.S. politics being what they are, the administration is not likely to be widely criticized for pumping too many weapons, or the wrong kinds of weapons, into Israel. But it deserves to be held to account all the same.

The Israelis should be asking certain questions of themselves. They should be asking why, with their security newly enhanced by U.S. diplomacy and Arab disarray, they need to keep building an armory which is already the mightiest the Mideast has ever known. They should be asking if it really is true, as official Israeli myth asserts, that the single way to force their Arab neighbors to come to acceptable terms is to confront them with overwhelming power. They should be asking if it is to their own interest to be pursuing preparedness and procurement policies which require them every year to go on extra \$2 billion into debt and, beyond that, to seek \$2 billion in aid from the United States.

All in all, we submit, the latest deal—its details are unclear—is a dubious one. The Congress, which has recently empowered itself to screen executive arms sales, ought to look at this one with a beady eye.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Tremors in China

Behind a mask of unity, the predicted power struggle among Mao Tse-tung's successors has already erupted between the leftist faction headed by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and the relatively moderate faction led by Premier Hua Kuo-feng. For the moment the preponderance of evidence suggests that Hua has won.

But his apparent victory is clouded by the early confusion that surrounded the initial reports of Hua's election as chairman of the Chinese Communist party and by subsequent reports that Chiang Ching and her associates have been arrested.

It may be suspected that the Premier and his allies staged a successful coup in Peking, perhaps—as some reports suggest—as a riposte to an unsuccessful effort by the leftists to seize power for themselves. But Peking is not China. Since "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" of a decade ago, it has been evident that there are independent-minded people and groups in the

major Chinese cities and provinces outside Peking. While they lived the combined prestige of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai was sufficient to bring the provinces and the provincial cities into line when they strayed too far. But today both Mao and Chou are dead, and there is no one in Peking with a personal reputation and charisma to replace them.

Given the scarcity of facts and the obscurity of the detailed situation in Peking, China's friends abroad can only hope that the power struggle now well under way will not produce major weaknesses that Moscow can exploit for its own purposes. The rapidity with which the battle seems to be unfolding, however, must give rise to grave apprehensions. Even if Hua has won this first round, it must be taken for granted that other challengers will soon make their appearance and other battles will have to be fought.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Making Peace

The Peace Movement in Northern Ireland faces two formidable challenges: one is the active hostility of paramilitary groups which have been started by the tenacity of the women who began the movement last August; the other, the inherent problem confronting any broadly-based group of choosing specific objectives without causing its members to drift away.

A thread links all violence-mongers, with one act of terror leading inevitably to another. The hope offered by the Peace Movement is that a similar thread will link the advocates of peace as well, bridging political differences as deep as those separating the militants.

A greater threat to the movement is the question mark over its political future. As long as the marches get support and draw more people into committing themselves, the movement will have a reason to exist, but it will fall unless an alternative is found to the vacuum in which men and women kill with abandon.

—From The Irish Times.

Peace is a pre-condition to reconstruction in the North. As its supporters gather strength, the need to demonstrate how to escape from the circle of despair of the last seven years will become more acute. The risk that so much courage and optimism should end in failure is frightening to contemplate.

—From The Irish Times.

### Symbol of Resistance

It is increasingly apparent that President Assad is actually not interested in any solution negotiated with the present leaders of

the Palestine Liberation Organisation. For some time Syrian spokesmen have been alluding to the need for the PLO leadership to be reorganized or restructured, and lately they have been dropping broad hints that what they have in mind is the removal of its chairman, Yasser Arafat. There is no doubt that President Assad has been deeply angered and disappointed by the resistance which his policy has encountered from Mr. Arafat and his immediate entourage.

Clearly what President Assad wants is a PLO more amenable to Syrian influence. But he should see that the PLO without Mr. Arafat will not be worth having. This is not because of any special personal qualities of Mr. Arafat's, but because all the events of the past three years have conspired to make him the symbol of Palestinian resistance—a symbol internationally recognized and therefore all the more valuable to the Palestinians themselves, whatever criticisms of his various policies different groups of them have made.

—From The Times (London).

### Royal Romance

After 33 years, many of them in exile, living with the woman of his choice, the 64-year-old Prince Bertil of Sweden is to marry in Stockholm the Welsh nurse (Mrs. Lillian Craig) with whom he fell in love in wartime London.

As we know too well from our own history, royal romances often have a rough and rugged journey. One can only congratulate this remarkable couple for reaching a happy ending, still hand in hand, after more than three decades of snubs and struggles.

—From The Sunday Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 14, 1901

PARIS—The Prefect of Police has just issued a notice calling attention to the fact that Article 25 of the Police Regulations of July 25, 1900, orders that all omnibuses, vehicles to hold four persons or more, and delivery-wagons, are to be provided with powerful quick-action brakes, easily manipulated by the driver. Steps will be taken against owners who refuse to conform.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 14, 1926

DETROIT—The American Federation of Labor passed two resolutions yesterday. The first was against open-door immigration policy that would permit the entrance of political refugees. The delegates said they were afraid such a policy would lower the American standard of living. Later another resolution was passed that called for a retrial in the controversial Sacco and Vanzetti murder case.



## Carter's Nonpolicy in Eastern Europe

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The election forces touched off by Mr. Ford's remark about Eastern Europe comes slap in the middle of a major Kremlin effort to restructure the Soviet Union's relationship with its neighbors. Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev let it be understood at the party congress in February that the time had come to reimpose the Soviet controls on Soviet Europe which had been relaxed in recent years.

The "growing rapprochement" between them, he said, had become a "law-governed process" which meant in the Marxist jargon, that nothing would be allowed to stand in its way. The Soviet press has since described how that "rapprochement" is taking place, through the integration of economic as well as foreign policies, of military organization as well as cultural development and ideology.

Mr. Ford said that "there is no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe," but he has explained that what he really meant was that the United States "does not concede" such domination. What interests the Kremlin is not whether he made a slip of the tongue, but whether the United States will seek to interfere with the Soviet Union's attempt to tighten its ties with Eastern Europe. The outcry which greeted Mr. Ford's gaffe, as well as the earlier protests in the United States against the "Sommersfeldt doctrine," must be a cause of serious concern in Moscow.

When Helmut Sommersfeldt, Henry Kissinger's principal assistant, was understood to say that the United States ought to acquiesce to the Soviet elimination of Eastern Europe, the White House insisted that the official summary of the remarks he had made at a meeting of U.S. diplomats in December was inaccurate. But Sommersfeldt also said that the inorganic relationship under which the Soviet Union held down Eastern Europe by sheer military force was a far greater danger to world peace than the conflict between East and West, and that, if it is not changed, it could sooner or later explode, causing World War III.

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sign policy adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who has often been accused by Moscow of plotting to detach Eastern Europe from the Soviet Union.

### Bridges

Brzezinski was the originator, in the Johnson administration, of the policy of building "bridges" to Eastern Europe. To the Kremlin, this is almost as objectionable as the policy of "rolling back" Soviet power in Eastern Europe which was advocated by John Foster Dulles. Both policies looked forward to the ultimate independence of Eastern Europe, as Carter now does.

What may therefore appear, in the United States, as an argument about Mr. Ford's slip of the tongue must have revived, in the Kremlin, some of its worst fears of U.S. intentions. The reason why Soviet tanks invaded both Hungary and Czechoslovakia was that the Kremlin feared the infection of freedom which might spread from those countries to

the Soviet Union itself. For Ford and Carter, the issue may be the "ethnic" vote in Chicago and Cleveland. For the Kremlin, the issue is whether the ethnic vote might influence future policy decisions.

When the United States is overcome by election fever, the fears and concerns of other countries matter little to the politicians on the hustings. But wounds inflicted on other countries during U.S. election campaigns leave their scars, and they can even open again in times of crisis. I find much that is attractive in the foreign policies advocated by both Carter and Brzezinski—to the extent that I understand what they are—but I cannot say that I understand what a Carter administration's policy on Eastern Europe would be. The more heat the controversy about Mr. Ford's remark generates, the less light it throws on the matter.

Now that he has extracted the greatest possible electoral advantage from the issue, Jimmy

Carter ought to tell the voters what, if anything, he would do to help the countries of Eastern Europe "regain their independence" and what risks this might entail—if any. The Kremlin's policy, as developed by the Brezhnev administration, is to tie up Eastern Europe in a new net of political interdependence, primarily through economic integration—and, if this fails, to use tanks, as it did in Czechoslovakia.

The next administration's policy on Eastern Europe has become a major issue in the election. If Carter is made to spell out his policy, both the electorate and the Kremlin might come to know what to expect—and, just conceivably, the ethnic voters might receive some worthwhile promises in return for all those votes they are supposed to be switching to Carter. U.S. policy on Eastern Europe can be more productive than the Ford administration's has been, without being necessarily more provocative. But it has to be defined first.

## Atlanta on the Potomac

By James Reston

ATLANTA—"The new South" is getting to be rather an old story, but you cannot come to Atlanta without feeling that the South has either joined or been submerged in the rest of America.

As in New England, the Middle West, or the old West, the village and small towns of the South retain much of the old regional heritage, but downtown Atlanta, with its spectacular stadium and losing teams, and its gleaming over-built skyscrapers, is not unlike an architect's model of the Golden Triangle in Pittsburgh, or Instant Houston, or the restored center of Kansas City.

Atlanta's trees and suburbs are as beautiful as Washington's, but its freeways, its endless news of disasters on the radio, and its vast international airport are all reminders of the increasing homogenization of American urban life.

### Same Things

What has been gained and what has been lost we will leave to the fertile creative mind of the writers of the South, but for now, Atlanta seems to have the same sights and sounds, hopes and problems of the rest of America: "The same old, same old" commercial, urging people to be dissatisfied with what they have, and urging them to buy things on credit they can't afford.

The same inflation, the same unemployment, the same anxieties of parents and temptations of children, the same wonderings in the night.

This is not a uniquely American but a general problem of the industrial world. "It is an irony of our time," Secretary of State Kissinger said at the UN the other day, "that an age of ideology and nationalistic rivalry has spawned as well a host of challenges that no nation can possibly solve by itself."

Paradoxically, nationalism has been on the rise at the precise time when the most serious issues we all face can only be resolved through a recognition of our interdependence. The world has shrunk, but the nations of the world have not come closer together.

This pessimistic conclusion cannot be said of America, even during the present strident and rival phase of our presidential election campaign. The necessity for cooperation, the interdependence of the regions of the nation are obviously the same, but in America we have clearly come closer together.

It was the Southern historians who foresaw this growing unity of America long ago—even when they didn't like many of the reasons for it.

C. Vann Woodward, in "The Burden of Southern History," foretold the disappearance of the one-horse farmer, the one-crop agriculture, the one-party politics, the sharecropper, the poll tax, and the white primary of the South almost before anybody else.

He wrote in 1960 that since the last world war, the voice of the urban South had become the voice of the chamber of commerce, and he knew that what he called the "bulldozer revolution" would destroy the old to make way for the new.

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## Plotting, Waging Warfare

By Paul Moor

BERLIN—Hans Frank, Erich Raeder, Fritz Sauckel, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Alfred Rosenberg, Julius Streicher, Hermann Goerring, Baldur von Schirach, Adolf Jodl, Franz von Papen, Albert Speer, Konstantin von Neurath—with these names the guessing game becomes serious, and the names of Hitler's henchmen and his inner circle become a list of names that, at least one would like to think, could identify. These years ago this last weekend the four Allied powers passed judgment on them in what became known as the Nuremberg Trials. Today only three of them—Dönitz, Hess, and Speer—remain in Spandau Prison in northwest Berlin. The others have been sent all to himself, remains in confinement, even though the Nuremberg Tribunal specifically acquitted him of crimes and of crimes against humanity.

The divided, walled city of Berlin presents a unique vantage point for comparing Eastern and Western observances of that anniversary last Friday. West Berlin's four German-language radio and three television stations carried a program to mark the occasion. Der Tagesspiegel, a leading local daily, carried an editorial, ignoring the event in its pages except for a three-line story story quoted by a local news outlet. The fact that it is long years ago Hess's detention turned in actual fact into solitary confinement, a punishment so cruel and unusual that even the Nuremberg Tribunal had sentenced him to it. Of the wartime allies, the Soviet Union alone refuses to free Hess.

### In East Berlin

East Berlin observed the anniversary with media drums and trumpets, and an overall mood amounting to "Let us forget East German television on Monday night, with a repeat Saturday morning, showed a 55-minute 1946 Soviet documentary film contesting largely the footage shot at the trials. The German radio network aired "Voice of the GDR." Friday night broadcast a special program which exploited the occasion to chalk up one in the eye for the Federal Republic of Germany. These programs coincided with a broadcast from East Germany's attorney general, claiming that to date East German courts have tried 12,853 persons on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity, whereas West Germany has tried only about half that number, although West Germany has three times the total population and although numerous Nazi criminals fled to the West in 1945.

The Nuremberg Tribunal acquitted Hjalmar Schacht, Franz von Papen, and Hans Fritzsche. Von Papen, who had played a decisive, manipulative part in getting Hitler appointed to power as chancellor in 1933, before his death enjoyed a Papal decoration in acknowledgment of his services to the Catholic Church. Neurath got 15 years, Schacht 20, and Fritzsche his actions, he also made a fortune by subsequently publishing two books which became best sellers in many countries. Adm. Dönitz, Hitler's specified successor and author of the order not to ransom shipwrecked survivors, served 10 years in Spandau and lives in Ambleheide outside Hamburg, where a group of West German officials in uniform visited him last month to congratulate him on his 85th birthday.

Col. Eugene Bird, a retired American commandant of Spandau Prison and author of the book "The Loneliest Man in the World," says: "At Nuremberg we sentenced Hess for plotting and waging aggressive war. It is a terrible deal. Today sentenced everybody in the world guilty of those specific crimes since 1945, Spandau couldn't contain them."

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## 50th Book and More For James T. Farrell

By Thomas Lask

NEW YORK (NYT)—James T. Farrell's newest work is a novel called "The Dunne Family," his 50th book, but it is nothing more. It is a milestone in a literary career that includes novels, short stories, personal reflections and commentary on literature and politics. Nevertheless, there is a sense of aesthetic justice in the fact that the new book is a novel. It was Farrell's first novel, "Studs Lonigan," that established his reputation and, in a sense, has sustained it ever since.

No literary history of the 20th century ignores "Studs" (the trilogy came out between 1932 and 1935) or its creator. But it is difficult for 40 years to convey the enormous impact "Studs" made on the readers of that generation. It seemed a union of absolute realism and absolute poetry. This story of the Irish Catholic community on the South Side of Chicago had the flavor of a ruthless documentary, as a critic remarked in another context, the novel was not so much plotted as reported.

Although "Studs" today—judging by its sales—doesn't have the impact it once had, it remains a prize in both hard cover and paperback, an English class at Columbia is using it as part of its course, and Farrell himself is invited time and again to speak to students on college campuses; recently Harvard, Stony Brook and Glensboro, among others.

### Heavily Scared

On a recent morning, sportily gotten up in a bright-lined shirt and tie, the 72-year-old Farrell was relaxed in manner and mellowness in speech as he touched on the new work and a dozen other matters in his warm, inviting, book-lined living room on New York's East Side. That should not be taken to mean that there was any lack of bite to his opinions or edge to his words. As a man heavily scarred in earlier political and literary battles, he couldn't be expected to mellow that much.

The new novel, for example, is set in Chicago in the Depression and is based on the life of his grandmother. But he resents reviewers who summarily dismiss his writings as disguised autobiography. "I wrote 'Valley City' and set it in Indianapolis, with virtually no Catholics," he

James T. Farrell, author of the "Studs Lonigan" trilogy, is a sought-after speaker on college campuses.

said, dryly, but sure enough a critic wrote, 'Farrell's writing again about the low Irish in Chicago.'

### Greater Interest

On the subject of naturalism, a term he has been credited with by some critics and tarred with by others, he is even more vehement. "I don't know what they are talking about. It's a term of denigration—a reference to worn-out methods. I don't have a method. I sit down and write. English poets write for each other."

The books that line his walls reflect a greater interest in government and politics than in literature, as well as an abiding interest in baseball—an old, old love. An subway on his desk holds three autographed baseballs, including one inscribed by players of yesterday, Earl Francis and Sal Maglie, among others. He gets out to a ball game at least once a week ("It's my only relaxation"), often sitting in the press section. He's a fan of both New York teams, especially of Tom Seaver, who puts him in mind of Christy Mathewson. Football, he maintains, has become too savage, and he scarcely watches it.

The television audience that sits supinely for the endless hours of sports events represents to him the change in the United States from a time of production and achievement to one of consumption. "People are leading directionless lives," he remarked.

What about the young people who appeared to be up in arms against mindless consumption? "There were good types among them," Farrell replied, characterizing them as the new left. "But there was no leadership, and they made the mistakes that revolutionaries have made in the past. Intellectuals have been in revolt since the French Revolution—but it is very rare to find a young person capable of leadership as Napoleon, St. Just and Trotsky."

### Collapse

"The young were in revolt against the stereotype of their parents. There was great disruption and collapse of authority."

The disruption and clashes of his own life seem to be part of the past. The anti-Stalinist fights, the polemical fragmentation among the Trotskyites, the quarrels with other members of the Committee for Cultural Freedom are now the subject for historians. Today Farrell lives quietly, and in spite of domestic responsibilities that include providing for a retarded son, he manages, what with royalties and fees for lecture appearances. Some of the invitations to speak come from Europe, where his books have long been known in translation.

He devotes five to eight hours a day to his writing, though he doesn't wait at night as much as he once did. At the moment he's doing a long series of novels

("The Dunne Family," published by Doubleday, is the first in a trilogy in that series) as well as his autobiography. He has written three volumes of the latter (none published so far) and he's up to only 1928. Oddly enough, writing the autobiography was not as much fun as writing fiction. But still he persists in it.

"The work of an artist, or a thinker," Farrell once wrote, "is an answer to death. . . . It is not simply the wish, but the determination to express thoughts that death cannot encompass or obliterate."

## Chanel's First Ready-to-Wear Is Headed for the United States

PARIS, Oct. 11 (NYT)—The House of Chanel has set a date for its first ready-to-wear collection: April, 1977.

The collection, designed by Philippe Guibourgé, will be introduced at the next ready-to-wear salon but will be sold first in America. Why? "Because the Chanel image is very strong there," Mr. Guibourgé said. In the past few years, Chanel has been avidly copied and bought equally avidly—in the United States.

Produced by Mendès (which also makes Yves Saint Laurent ready-to-wear), the collection will be on sale in 12 in-store Chanel boutiques.

The collection, which will be

"O! that this too too solid flesh would melt, /Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!" cried Hamlet; and Julius Caesar said of Cassius, "Let me have men about me that are firm, /Sleek-headed men and such as sleep o' nights." It is evident that Shakespeare, who has been credited with, among other things, intimate knowledge of court etiquette, geography, history, languages, law, literature and seamanship, was not well acquainted with the nature of fat. How many of us are?

Walt Whitman, who wrote in "Song of Myself," "I find no sweeter fat than sticks to my own bones," did not see eye to eye with Hamlet, but the avowed dualism of the poet of the melancholy Dane has been shared by many ever since the medical profession began laboring us with the peril of cholesterol, the fashionable fad of the moment.

Current thinking considers that cholesterol can be held in check by sticking to polyunsaturated fats (which, not to get too technical about it, means fats which are liquid at normal temperatures, like vegetable oils) and avoiding saturated fats (which remain solid at normal temperatures, like butter).

### One Flaw

One flaw in this doctrine is that the fats found normally in foods are practically never pure in type—mutton, for instance, one of the fattiest of animal fats, is made up of approximately 80 per cent saturated fat and 20 per cent of unsaturated fat. Furthermore it is not at all certain that sticking to polyunsaturated fats guarantees a low level of choles-

terol. Experiments carried out by the Human Nutrition Research Department of the United States Department of Agriculture have demonstrated that under certain conditions the replacement of saturated by unsaturated fats in the diet seems to increase, rather than decrease, the cholesterol level of the blood.

Nature, which has refrained from providing us with fats in unsaturated form only, apparently intended that we should take in some saturated fats. Rats allowed only the unsaturated type have been found to be incapable of learning to go through the antics required of them to earn their food as well as those given saturated fats do.

One of their most important functions is to act as a storage battery for energy. Cuesar may have had other reasons for bewaring of Cassius, but the fact that he was thin should not have been one of them. Far from being the villains which creep into the human organism and reduce its efficiency, fats are the most powerful of the fuels which make it run. The three main constituents of our nourishment are proteins, carbohydrates and fats, of which all three are present in almost all animal cells. Fats provide more than twice as many calories as either of the other two, nine calories for one gram of fat, four for one gram of either protein or carbohydrate. Fats account normally for about 20 per cent of any animal's weight.

### Easy to Overdo

It is easy to overdo in fats, and of course excess is undesirable for any form of food, since it upsets the equilibrium of the body. In the temperate zones an adult should ordinarily not consume more than 75 grams of fats per day, which will give him 740 calories, about one-fourth of his daily requirement.

The ideal way to absorb your necessary ration of fats is by eating foods which contain them naturally—meaning virtually all foods.

Butter contains 85 per cent, but butter is what is called technically a recovered fat, one whose fat content has become concentrated by the treatment it has undergone at the hands of man.

It is by your use of cooking fats that you may conform with, or violate, the principle of avoiding excess in your fat intake. If polyunsaturated fats seem indicated for you, there is a wide choice among fish oils, nut oils and vegetable oils (exceptionally, coconut oil is saturated). If olive oil or peanut oil prove too

heavy for you, you can always try corn oil or cottonseed oil or sunflower oil.

The classic substitute for butter, of course, is margarine, which dates from the 1860s, when a French food expert, Hippolyte Mège-Mouriès, produced what does not sound like a particularly appetizing mixture of sweet, chopped cow's udder and warm milk. Margarine has refined its formulas since, and is being more widely used nowadays.

### Dire Effects

Animal fats in general are saturated (veal and poultry less than most others), and they produce their most dire effects in frying: "Burned butter is a poison," wrote French gastronome Robert J. Couteau, and it is true that butter becomes especially indigestible when it is allowed to brown in the frying pan.

Of the thousands of species of animals and plants capable of providing fat, only a score are called upon for the production of 90 per cent of the recovered fats of the world, most of which goes into food. The remaining 10 per cent testify to the versatility of flora and fauna in giving us this necessary aliment from sources which are sometimes rather unexpected. In Alaska, moose fat is frequently used in cooking, and even, on occasion, porcupine fat. In early American history, bear fat was a favorite, especially south of the sugar maple zone, for bear fat sweetened as it fattened. Yak butter is a staple cooking fat in Tibet. Many fish are also particularly rich in fat, for instance the salmon, also called the candle-fish because the Indians of the Pacific Northwest of the United States used to fit it with a wick and burn it for light.

Africa must be the continent which has the largest and the strangest assortment of cooking fats. Palm oil, lettuce oil and

oyster-nut oil, despite the bitter taste of the last named, are current there. The Sudan is, so far as I know, the only place in the world which uses termite oil. Fish oils, eel oils and turtle oil are indulged in. Goat fat is unadventurous compared with hedgehog fat, tenrec fat (the tenrec is a small spiny ant-eating mammal) and elephant fat, all on the African menu. Overhunting has practically driven ostrich fat off the markets of the Sahara; a century ago one could exchange a pot of ostrich fat for three pots of butter.

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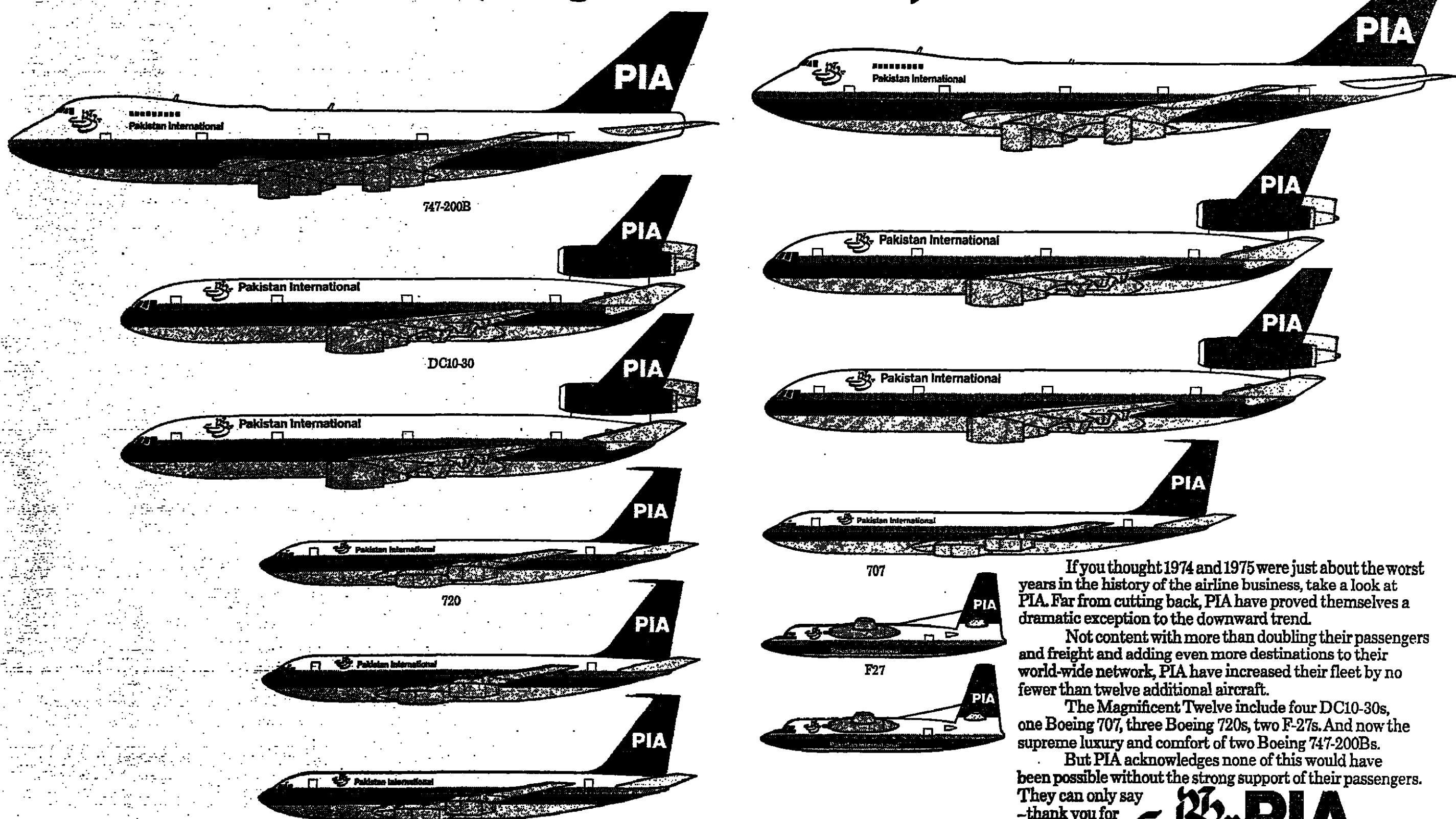
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## Industry, Union Groups' Joint Statement

## Britain Urged to Curb Imports

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and the Trades Union Congress (TUC) called for increased government action against "excessive" imports in some sectors of the economy.

A joint memorandum to Prime Minister James Callaghan, CBI and TUC claimed that wide range of industries are

at risk from excessive import penetration, including electronics (notably components and television sets), cutlery, footwear, motor cars and paper and board as well as the hand knit textile and clothing industries.

The CBI is Britain's major business organization and the TUC is the key body in the union movement. This is the first time the two groups have combined

to call for action against imports.

Their memorandum specifically mentions imports from Japan. It said in part: "Both the TUC and the CBI call for action to deal with the imbalance of British and European trade with Japan. The CBI backs the TUC's call for a European Economic Community initiative on what is rapidly becoming a major problem for the EEC as a whole."

The aim would be to regulate trade with Japan so as to prevent irreparable damage to viable European industries and to improve access to the Japanese home market.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister said Mr. Callaghan had received the memorandum, and would probably reply to the two groups in "a few days."

A CBI spokesman said the memorandum did not signify a change in the business group's stance. The spokesman said the CBI still backed a "liberal" trade policy, but did want protection against "disruptive" imports.

The CBI spokesman said the memorandum was a joint effort of the two groups, and that it was directed mainly at the Japanese and other Far Eastern countries. The memorandum also mentioned the excessive footwear imports, mentioned in the memorandum, have come mainly from Eastern Europe.

Split on Deposit Scheme  
The CBI is not supporting the TUC's proposals that the government introduce an import deposit scheme.

The TUC and CBI urged the government to consider setting targets for import penetration on an industry-by-industry basis. "We shall be looking for action to ensure that the targets are met," the memorandum said.

The memorandum also called for improving the speed and operation of anti-dumping procedures.

The TUC and CBI asked that General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade rules be changed to allow selective import controls to be imposed against imports from a particular country as well as against particular products.

The CBI and TUC memorandum comes less than a week before a top-level mission from Keldersen, the Japanese business organization, is due in London for talks with the CBI and top government officials.

30% of U.S. Executives  
Attended 12 Top Schools

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP).—Harvard University is still America's most heavily traveled route to the executive suite, a new survey shows.

Standard & Poor's Corp., which surveyed 74,000 executives for its 1977 register of corporations, directors and executives, found that 30 per cent of America's business leaders attended just 12 schools. Harvard led the list, as it did in the last survey two years ago. New York University moved up from third place to second this year, while Yale University slipped from second to third.

Following the top three, in order, were the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Michigan, Columbia University, Northwestern University, City College of New York, Princeton University, University of Wisconsin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the University of Illinois.

The top executives of some of the biggest businesses in the world graduated from off-list schools, however.

Debut, chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph Corp., graduated from Virginia Military Institute but never got a postgraduate degree.

C.C. Garvin Jr., Exxon Corp.'s chairman, graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute with an undergraduate and a graduate business degree. C.J. Medberry, chairman of BankAmerica Corp., graduated from UCLA, University of Munich, and Loyola University law school, and BankAmerica president A.W. Clausen graduated from Carthage College in Illinois and the University of Minnesota law school.

Walter Wriston, chairman and chief executive of Citicorp, graduated from Wesleyan University and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University.

Executive recruiters say school ties generally mean less the closer someone gets to the top. "The prestigious degree is fading. When it comes to hiring and promoting, what counts is what someone has done and the personal chemistry," one recruiter said.

Exim-Bank Modifies Accord  
On Zaire Loan to End Dispute

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Export-Import Bank said today it has modified a loan agreement with Zaire for construction of the Inga-Shaba power line, to resolve a dispute between the bank and two groups of private banks.

The Exim-bank originally approved \$44.3 million in direct loans for the project in Zaire, but required the borrower, S&B Nationale d'Electricité, Zaire's state-owned electric power company, to set up a special facility outside the country to assure repayment of the loan with earnings from Zaire's copper exports.

This was challenged in Federal District Court in New York by Citibank, representing one group with outstanding loans to Zaire, and by Bankers Trust Co., representing the other group.

The Exim-bank's intentions were to have the special payment facility outside of Zaire cover both some earlier credits approved for the Inga-Shaba power line in late 1973 and the additional financing authorized earlier this year.

Because of the New York court suits, the Exim-bank has now decided that the special payment facility outside of Zaire will be used only for the new credits, and not the earlier ones, a bank official said. The new credits total about \$88.8 million, half from the Exim-bank in the form of direct loans and the remainder in private credits from Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. and other lenders, according to Exim-bank officials.

Following the Exim-bank's statement, Bankers Trust Co. said it has discontinued its suit against the bank. There was no immediate reaction from Citibank.

A Bank of England spokesman acknowledged that the suit had been filed, but he said he had no comment on its merits.

In the suit, Bankers says it wants back the 20-per-cent BP shareholding, or 77.8 million shares, that the Bank of England acquired from Burmah in January, 1975 for \$179 million. The bank's purchases of the shares were made at the prevailing market prices. However, the stock exchange early last year was at a 30-year low and share prices in general, and those of BP in particular, have staged a considerable recovery since that time.

BP shares were trading at about 600 pence today, which would give the 77.8 million shares now held by the bank a value of \$467 million.

Allied Breweries Bids for Teacher

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—Allied Breweries Ltd. announced today a £19.5-million takeover bid for Teacher (Distillers) Ltd. which has been accepted by members of the Teacher's board of directors controlling more than 50 per cent of the company's shares.

The Allied Breweries offer is 8 of its ordinary shares for every Teacher's ordinary share and 65 pence cash for each Teacher's preference share. The offer values Teacher's ordinary shares at about 422 pence each, Allied Breweries said.

Japan Prices Rise

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—The rise in Japanese wholesale prices slowed to 0.4 per cent in September after a 0.5-per-cent increase in August, the Bank of Japan said yesterday. The bank's wholesale price index (1970 equals 100) stood at 168.0 at the end of September, compared with 167.3 in August and 167.3 in September a year ago.

Where the World Meets

Gold, bank, swimming, living in the grand style.

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OLDER GRAND HOTEL

## Consumer Report Boosts Wall St.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (IHT).—

Powered, in part, by a bullish survey on U.S. consumer confidence, the stock market today scored its best gain in almost three weeks.

An oversold situation on the New York Stock Exchange, stemming from the market's headlong plunge recently, and settlement of the four-week-old strike at Ford Motor Co. were viewed as other positive influences for the market.

Still, analysts said the strength on Wall Street may be nothing more than temporary because of the lingering concern about the slowdown in the economy and uncertainty over which will be the next administration in Washington.

The Dow Jones industrial index closed up 15.87 at 948.22.

Volume totaled 21.69 million shares compared with 18.31 million yesterday. Advancing issues outpaced decliners by about 1,020 to about 400.

IBM, which reported higher third-quarter earnings, was a trading feature, rising 1 1/8 to 27 1/2. Trading in IBM was halted for about an hour by the stock exchange after it reported third-quarter per-share earnings of 3.90 compared with \$3.32 a year earlier.

Analysts said IBM's numbers were about in line with earlier estimates. But IBM said it was not confident it would be able to sustain current quarter-to-quarter earnings growth rates in the remainder of the year.

Warner Communications picked up 3 5/8 to 22 7/8. Its board has authorized an exchange offer for 2 million of its common shares.

Interpublic Group of Companies

IDA Talks End Without Accord

KYOTO, Japan, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—The International Development Association (IDA) ended its two-day working level conference here today without agreement on the amount to set for IDA's funds replenishment to be obtained in three years starting in July 1977.

Sources said most industrialized countries had proposed that the total be \$7.2 billion to \$7.5 billion, while developing countries sought \$9 billion. The World Bank, of which IDA is an affiliate, had proposed \$6 billion to \$9 billion, they added.

panies climbed 1 1/8 to 25 1/4.

It increased the quarterly dividend to 40 cents a share from 30 cents.

Eastman Kodak rose 3/4 to 86 1/4, Sears, Roebuck 1 5/8 to 66 3/8, Zenith 2 1/8 to 27, and General Motors 1 1/2 to 71 1/4.

But Digital Equipment declined 1 1/2 to 151 1/2, with General Dynamics off 2 at 47.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.37 to 98.22.

Houston Oil & Minerals climbed 7/8 to 69 7/8, while Kaiser Industries edged up 1/8 to 12 7/8.

Imperial Oil "A" dipped 1/8 to 20 1/2.

The U.S. Agriculture Department

ment lowered its 1976 maize and soybean production estimates slightly and farm commodity futures on the Chicago Board of Trade advanced allowable limits.

Soybean meal rose \$10 a ton and soybean oil 1 cent a pound.

The Agriculture Department figures, based on Oct. 1 conditions, estimated the maize crop at 5.865 billion bushels and the soybean crop at 1.250 billion bushels. The maize figure was 27 million bushels lower than the Sept. 1 estimate and the soybean figure was down 24 million. The wheat estimate was a record and the maize second highest on record, but the demand for these futures was very strong.

confidence, but that was followed in May by a two-point decline.

This uneven pattern of recovery in consumer sentiment is unlike previous recovery cycles, the researchers said, but it has "its counterpart in the sluggishness of real income improvements, patterns of unemployment and retail sales."

For the first time since 1972, the researchers said, more upper-income families expect good times during the next five years than bad times. Considering all respondents, however, just 24 per cent believe there will be good times during the next five years, citing unfavorable unemployment and purchasing-power trends as reasons for their long-range outlook.

For the first time in more than three years, the survey showed that a majority, 53 per cent, of all families think it is a good time to buy large household durables, while 61 per cent of upper-income families reflect this attitude.

Attitudes toward buying a home improved, the researchers said, and opinions about buying a car remained on "a high plateau established by the end of 1975."

Consumer Confidence Better, Latest Survey in U.S. Shows

ANN ARBOR, Michigan, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—U.S. consumers confidence improved "substantially" between May and early September, according to the University of Michigan survey research center, and center officials concluded that the short-term outlook for consumer spending is "very favorable."

In its latest survey, which measured changes in consumer expectations and willingness to buy during the third quarter, the center said the gain in consumer sentiment was caused by "very sizable" positive changes in attitudes toward buying large household durables and toward business conditions.

Opinions about government economic policy also have improved, the center said, and consumers expect the slow recovery to continue during the next 12 months.

Based on telephone interviews in August and September, the center reported that its index of consumer sentiment stands at 88.8, up 6.6 points from the second-quarter level.

During the past four quarters, the index has increased 13 points and has "regained a level last reached in 1972," said Richard Curtin and George Katona, who head the survey. (February 1968 is used as a base figure of 100).

While the recovery in consumer sentiment since early 1975 has been "substantial," the Michigan economists note that it also has been "uneven." The February survey this year documented a nine-point increase in consumer

confidence, but that was followed in May by a two-point decline.

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Attitudes toward buying a home improved, the researchers said, and opinions about buying a car remained on "a high plateau established by the end of 1975."

U.S. Bankruptcies Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—Commercial and industrial failures rose to 173 in the week ended Sept. 30 from 147 the week before, but this trailed the 277 casualties of the year-before week, Dun & Bradstreet Inc. reported. The company counted 7,899 business failures for the year to date, down from 9,309 in the year before period.

Mark Rises to 15-Month High  
as French Franc Declines

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—The deutsche mark rose to a month high against the dollar as the French franc fell to a 32-month low.

Dealers said the Bundesbank sharply bought some dollars to defend the deutsche mark's value while the Bank of France recently sold dollars and francs to support the franc.

Nevertheless, the dollar declined against the mark to 2.43, the best level since July 10, 1975, and down from 2.4375 yesterday. However, the dollar rose to 5.0375 francs, the highest level since Feb. 8, 1974, from 4.9822 yesterday.

Dealers said the divergence between the two currencies was partly accounted for by a continuing shift of funds from Paris to Frankfurt on expectations that Germany would continue to outpace France in trade and in curbing inflation.

Some Action Seen  
However, most analysts believe German authorities cannot do for too much longer as the ease in interest rates, which will bring the mark even higher. Consequently, the deutsche

mark strengthened against virtually all European currencies. Once again, other participants in the "club" European currency float, or snake, moved down toward their bottom trading margin against the mark.

Sterling tended to move with the dollar, ending the day with a small gain at \$1.6647 compared with \$1.6528 yesterday. However, the pound was down against the deutsche mark and some of the other snake currencies, so that its trade-weighted depreciation widened further to 45.1 per cent below 1971 parities for 10 currencies, compared with 45 per cent yesterday.

Whitehall officials said Britain has no "present" plans to arrange financing within the framework of the Common Market. However, there were rumors in certain financial quarters that British authorities are considering the possibility of reviving the ERM accounts on sterling provided for an orderly refunding of withdrawals of sterling balances held by official institutions, but it was abandoned at the end of 1974.

As usual, the Swiss franc moved with the deutsche mark. The dollar ended at 2.4515 Swiss francs, down from 2.4510.

The dollar edged slightly higher against the lire to \$1.75 from \$1.70, but dealers said there was not much significance in the move since the market in lire was extremely tight.

The dollar rose for the 10th consecutive business day against the yen, ending at 360.38, up from 359.82. Dealers said that Japanese oil companies have steadily been buying dollars to pay for oil imports, which are being increased ahead of the anticipated rise in crude-oil prices in December.

Japan Denies Steel Charge

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (NYT).—The Japanese steel industry denied today the assertion made by the American Iron and Steel Institute that Japan was exporting steel excessively to the United States.

In a complaint submitted to U.S. officials, trade representative yesterday, the U.S. steel organization said Japan unfairly stepped up its share of the U.S. steel market through an agreement with the European Common market.

According to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan's steel exports to the United States in the first six months of this year amounted to 570,000 tons, an increase of 28 per cent from a year earlier.

Hosai Hyuga, chairman of Sumitomo Metal Industries, said that Japan has never conspired with the European community to increase its share of the U.S. steel market, as alleged by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The six major Japanese steelmakers are not exporting steel to the United States or any other "closed market" in a reckless manner, Mr. Hyuga said.

Steel industry sources here said that the American action has at a shadow over Japan's steel port prospects.

However, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said at it does not think that the lion will lead to any U.S. restrictions on Japan's steel exports to the United States.

The ministry has not received any formal notification on the serious organization's complaint from either the U.S. government or the U.S. Embassy, ministry officials said.

Profits Increase

Rhone-Poulenc and Honda Motor

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—Rhone-Poulenc, the major French mineral and textile concern, said its first-half consolidated gross profits, before taxes and depreciation and other provisions, rose to 114 million francs from 114 million francs in the first 1975 period.

The group's consolidated turnover rose 30 per cent to 10,778 million francs from 8,059 million francs, including 9,333 billion francs from overseas subsidiaries, up a 2,982 billion francs.

The chemical sector accounted for the largest share of sales, followed by textiles.

The company said that "bearing heavy reversal of trends, it is likely to be in a position to cover year's depreciation of about billion francs."

Honda Profit Rises

TEKYO, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ).—Net profit at Honda Motor Co. rose 1.1 billion yen (\$94.8 million) in the first half ended Aug. 31, from 5.7 billion yen in the same period a year earlier.

Net totaled 222.8 billion yen, from 219.7 billion yen.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

CPC International  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 696.7 723.2  
Profits 30.7 26.5  
Per Share 1.29 1.13  
Nine Months  
Revenue 2,021.4 2,044.6  
Profits 84.0 75.0  
Per Share 2.54 2.17

Citicoorp  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 98.7 91.7  
Profits 0.79 0.74  
Per Share 0.78 0.74  
Nine Months  
Revenue 293.4 289.0  
Profits 2.36 2.17  
Per Share 2.33 2.19

Cult Industries  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 308.0 225.3  
Profits 13.0 8.7  
Per Share 1.73 1.12  
Nine Months  
Revenue 955.2 783.0  
Profits 47.1 39.8  
Per Share 6.35 5.41

CBS Inc.  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 524.9 460.8  
Profits 40.8 29.1  
Per Share 1.43 1.03  
Nine Months  
Revenue 1,570.0 1,380.0  
Profits 116.1 87.2  
Per Share 4.07 3.05

First National Boston  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 12.2 8.5  
Profits 1.01 0.70  
Per Share 1.23 0.85  
Nine Months  
Revenue 31.7 22.9  
Profits 2.63 2.80  
Per Share 2.64 2.88

First Charter Financial  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 194.4 95.7  
Profits 18.4 12.7  
Per Share 0.85 0.45  
Nine Months  
Revenue 347.5 275.3  
Profits 55.0 35.2  
Per Share 1.78 1.25

Hensywell Inc.  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 611.4 583.9  
Profits 35.8 31.1  
Per Share 1.73 1.59  
Share dl. 1.64 1.51  
Nine Months  
Revenue 1,789.9 1,659.4  
Profits 85.3 49.8  
Per Share 2.30 2.33  
Share dl. 3.00 1.89

IBM Corp.  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 3,950.0 3,600.0  
Profits 585.9 495.2  
Per Share 3.90 3.32  
Nine Months  
Revenue 11,780.0 10,360.0  
Profits 1,720.0 1,400.0  
Per Share 11.47 9.41

J.P. Morgan  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Profits 50.1 49.5  
Per Share 1.24 1.28  
Profits 51.7 47.8  
Per Share 1.37 1.24  
Nine Months  
Profits 140.1 142.0  
Per Share 3.50 3.67  
Profits 141.9 136.2  
Per Share 3.54 3.53

McGraw-Hill  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 255.6 220.4  
Profits 13.4 8.7  
Per Share 0.82 0.54  
Nine Months  
Revenue 759.4 656.0  
Profits 43.2 27.4  
Per Share 2.68 1.69

Owens Corning Fiberglass  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 272.7 237.5  
Profits 18.8 17.6  
Per Share 1.33 1.18  
Nine Months  
Revenue 782.3 625.5  
Profits 50.6 26.5  
Per Share 2.39 1.78

Owens Illinois  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 683.3 600.2  
Profits 28.0 31.5  
Per Share 1.75 2.10  
Nine Months  
Revenue 1.93 1.66  
Profits 65.5 65.8  
Per Share 3.36 3.46

Stauffer Chemical  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 232.7 207.0  
Profits 17.2 15.6  
Per Share 0.79 0.75  
Share dl. 0.79 0.73  
Nine Months  
Revenue 648.8 710.7  
Profits 58.6 75.8  
Per Share 4.09 3.79  
Share dl. 4.09 3.54

Time Inc.  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 254.8 221.4  
Profits 12.5 8.1  
Per Share 0.82 0.41  
Nine Months  
Revenue 749.0 661.4  
Profits 43.3 30.4  
Per Share 2.15 1.52

Westinghouse Electric  
Third Quarter 1976 1975  
Revenue 1,490.0 1,440.0  
Profits 59.1 50.0  
Per Share 0.87 0.57  
Nine Months  
Revenue 4,480.0 4,200.0  
Profits 160.8 124.6  
Per Share 1.83 1.42

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issues

\$300,000,000

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SoGen-Swiss International Corporation  
UBS-DB Corporation  
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October 12, 1976



















